



NDC CHECKLIST

Peru Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- ✓ NDC We Want
- ⓘ Short Way to Go
- ⚡ Some Way to Go
- ✗ NDC We Don't Want

		2015 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
AMBITION				
	MITIGATION			
1	Strengthened mitigation targets	The Peruvian iNDC envisages a reduction of emissions equivalent to 30% in relation to the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions of the projected Business as Usual scenario (BaU) in 2030. A 20% reduction will be implemented through domestic investment and expenses, from public and private resources (unconditional target), and the remaining 10% is subject to the availability of international financing and the existence of favorable conditions (conditional proposal).	Peru's commitment to GHG mitigation raises absolute emission targets in 2030 as an unconditional target and, additionally, a goal conditioned to international external financing. Absolute GHG emission targets in 2030 should not exceed 208,8 MtCO ₂ eq as the unconditional target (30% emission reduction) and 179 MtCO ₂ eq as the conditional target (40% emission reduction). Peru also informs the following improvements in defining their target: a lower reference level in the target year; a more robust methodology and transparency for measurement and verification.	Peru strengthens its goal for 2030, going from a 20% to 30% emissions reduction as an unconditional goal; and from 30% to 40%, as the conditional goal. Although enhanced ambition is observed, an analysis by the Climate Action Tracker (CAT) that has considered Peru's previous NDC as "insufficient", therefore not compatible with 1.5°C, has also predicted that a 35% target would still be met with current policies.
2	An economy-wide absolute 2030 target	Economy-wide target to reduce emissions	Economy-wide 2030 target not to exceed 208,8 MtCO ₂ eq as the unconditional target and 179 MtCO ₂ eq as the conditional target.	Both NDCs have economy-wide 2030 targets.

3	<p>A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C</p>	<p>The Peruvian proposal is an emissions reduction compared to a Business as Usual (BaU) baseline scenario starting in 2010, as reference year, and ending in 2030. The projection considers the total emissions and removals of the LULUCF sector. Emissions including LULUCF should not exceed 298.3 MtCO₂eq by 2030, having 2010 as base year (170.6 298.3 MtCO₂eq).</p>	<p>Peru is committed to not exceeding emissions by 208.8 MtCO₂eq in the year 2030 as an unconditional target and mentions that this mitigation commitment is in line with warming below 1.5 C.</p>	<p>Both NDCs present carbon budgets. Alignment to 1.5 is not clear.</p>
4	<p>NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that the strengthening of Peruvian targets is consistent with its vision of decarbonization in the long-term and actions to neutralize GHG emissions and adapt to climate change by 2050. Peru will begin in 2021 the process of updating its National Strategy for Climate Change with a horizon to the year 2050, having as a basis a 2050 Technical Study for Carbon Neutrality and the development of the National Adaptation Plan, with time horizons towards the years of 2030 and 2050.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions a vision for decarbonization in the long-term in order to neutralize GHG emissions and adapt to climate change by 2050. However, a long-term strategy and more specific actions to achieve that were not presented.</p> <p>The High Level Commission on Climate Change is responsible for proposing and recommending actions to neutralize GHG emissions and adapt climate change, as well as proposing the progressive increase in the ambition of these national contributions until the year 2050, considering proposals and recommendations made by subnational governments, indigenous or native peoples, the sector private sector or any other non-state actors.</p>

ADAPTATION

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Clear adaptation objectives

The NDC defines a main objective for 2030: "Peru adapts to the adverse effects and takes advantage of the opportunities imposed by climate change. Adaptation efforts are prioritized in the following sectors:

- i) Water (Water resources): Encourage and promote actions and projects that increase the availability of water in the context of CC.
- ii) Agriculture: Reduce the negative impact of climate change on the agrarian activity (agriculture, livestock and forestry).;
- iii) Fishery: Reduce the vulnerability of the fishery and aquaculture sector to Climate Change
- iv) Forestry: Promote comprehensive land management with a landscape approach, oriented to increase forests resilience to CC, and reduce the vulnerability of local populations.
- v) Health, with a focus on people and their livelihoods and the most vulnerable populations: Reduce vulnerability and increase the population resilience to the health effects of climate change.

These sectors and systems have been identified based on available scientific information, processes of formulation of management and planning tools and consultations with relevant sectors, regions and civil society. It is also mentioned that the formulation of the National Adaptation Plan begins in the last quarter of 2015.

Improvements in the Adaptation component of the NDC are:

- i) the establishment of a conceptual framework for risk management;
- ii) formulation of concrete measures with indicators, targets and timelines for each priority area identified in 2015;
- iii) an effort to go beyond the diagnosis and produce information, generate scenarios and identify risks for vulnerable groups as a continuous process;
- iv) definition of new thematic areas (Tourism and Transportation) with concrete measures, indicators and targets.

The NDC mentions that the National Adaptation Plan is currently in elaboration with time horizons towards the years 2030 and 2050. The Peruvian State is committed to contributing to the global goal of adaptation by reducing damage, possible alterations and consequent current losses and future, generated by the dangers associated with climate change about populations and their livelihoods; about the basins, ecosystems and territories; and about the infrastructure, the goods and services of the country, as well as facing the opportunities offered by climate change for sustainable and climate responsible development.

Both NDCs have sound adaptation components. The 2020 NDC includes two new sectors, defines indicators and targets and mentions that Peru is finalizing a National Adaptation Plan and updating the National Strategy on Climate Change till 2050, which incorporates a vision of carbon neutrality and long-term adaptation. Loss and damage is also mentioned in the updated NDC.

FINANCE				
6	Finance Commitments	<p>The NDC mentions needs for international support in terms of funding, research, technology and capacity building to fulfill the proposed goals. The need to support the development and implementation of an effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting system is also foreseen. It is also mentioned that funding for adaptation must be strengthened and increased, including through the Green Climate Fund. International market mechanisms is not considered for its compliance. However, Peru is considering selling emission reductions provided this is not an obstacle for the compliance with the national commitment.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that the Peruvian government is in the process of formulating a Climate Finance Strategy in order to ensure the implementation of GHG mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change. This strategy, built in coordination between the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy and Finance, will be one of the instruments for comprehensive management of climate change and will address financial planning for the implementation of the NDC.</p>	<p>Both NDCs do not mention specific finance commitments to implement goals at the national level, as well as how much is expected to be received through international support. The 2020 NDC mentions that a Climate Finance Strategy is under construction, but does not specify when it is planned to be launched.</p>
7	Clear conditional targets	<p>Of the 30% emissions reductions target, Peru defines 20% as an unconditional target and the remaining 10% as conditional. No further details on conditional actions or activities is provided.</p>	<p>Peru is committed to strengthening emission reductions from 30% to 40% emission reduction and limiting emissions to 179 MtCO₂e_{q2} if it receives international support.</p>	<p>Peru has expanded the conditional reduction from 30% to 40% but does not specify the criteria for establishing this conditional target, nor presents estimates of costs and priority areas for allocation of funds for conditional actions.</p> <p>According the Climate Action Tracker (CAT), in October 2020, Peru and Switzerland signed a carbon credit deal where Switzerland will finance emission reduction projects that are designed to contribute to sustainable development in Peru while the emissions reductions would count towards the Swiss NDC.</p>
8	Moving from conditional to unconditional targets	<p>The NDC presents both conditional and unconditional targets.</p>	<p>The NDC presents both conditional and unconditional targets. The Peruvian State increased the unconditional reduction target from 20% to 30% and considers that a 30% reduction will be implemented through domestic investment and expenses.</p>	<p>The unconditional target was enhanced from 20% to 30%; 10% of emissions reductions remain conditional.</p>

FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE

9	Increased sectoral coverage	Economy-wide sectoral coverage. Emissions from international aviation and freight were not considered due to lack of an agreed accounting framework; nor were considered emissions from rail or sea national transport, since they have marginal percentage participation in the subcategory "Transport" and detailed information is not available. The "Solvent and product use" category has zero emissions.	Economy-wide sectoral coverage, including Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Waste, Land Use, Land Use Change and Forests (LULUCF) and Agriculture.	Both NDCs present economy-wide sectoral coverage. Although not mentioned in the NDC, in May 2020, the government approved the National Programme for Sustainable Urban Transport, which supports cities in developing cycling infrastructure, referred to as low-emissions and low-risk mode of transport.
10	Quantitative Sectoral targets	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Both NDCs do not present quantitative sectoral targets. Some quantitative targets can be found in the Multi-year Sectoral Strategic Plan of the Environment Sector, covering the period of 2017-2021.
11	Key structural sectors included	Health is included among the 5 priority sectors for Adaptation.	Areas prioritized for adaptation include health and tourism.	Both NDCs mention the structural sector of health. The updated 2020 NDC includes the sectors of health and tourism and education in adaptation efforts.

<p>12</p>	<p>Just transition policies</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that Peru is committed to the implementation of the NDC considering poverty and specific approaches focused on vulnerable populations and gender and encourages the participation of indigenous organizations in climate change action. Mitigation and adaptation national policies and instruments incorporate a gender perspective.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that it is necessary to face the challenge to generate public policies that allow social inclusion and that promote adaptation to climate change and taking advantage of the opportunities they offer. In addition, it mentions the transversal inclusion of gender, interculturality and intergenerational measures.</p>	<p>Both NDCs mention social and economic policies with a focus on vulnerable groups, gender and an intercultural approach. However, there are no references to just transition policies.</p> <p>Although not mentioned in the NDC, Peru has led the Social and Political Drivers of Climate Action Coalition, which is developing transformative initiatives in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), the UN Department Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The Coalition is drawing up commitments to improve health, reduce inequalities, promote social justice and maximize decent work opportunities, while protecting the climate. More info can be found here: https://sdg.iisd.org/news/coalition-issues-call-to-action-on-climate-and-health-in-preparation-for-un-climate-summit/</p>
<p>13</p>	<p>Cross-sectoral approaches</p>	<p>The NDC identifies five crosscutting areas, where action must be taken in order to address adaptation effectively: disaster risk management; resilient infrastructure; and specific approaches for poverty vulnerable populations and gender; and the promotion of private investment in climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that the integration of adaptation in planning, inclusion in design policies and their incorporation into decision-making processes can promote synergies with development, disaster risk reduction, conservation of biodiversity and the fight against desertification. In addition, cross-cutting approaches related to gender, interculturality and intergenerational measures make up the contributions in all related processes to the integral management of climate change.</p>	<p>Both NDCs mention that adaptation actions can generate co-benefits in other areas of the country's development. In addition, gender, interculturality and intergenerational measures are considered as cross-cutting issues.</p>

INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

14	Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design	<p>The NDC mentions that as an input for the formulation and review of the progress and the preliminary results of the iNDC, a decentralized public consultation process was held. National and subnational governmental entities and representatives of civil society, including indigenous organizations, participated to ensure that the iNDC was constructed with transparent and participatory criteria.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions the participatory process "Let's talk about NDCs", created in March 2018 with the support of the National Climate Change Commission, which facilitates implementation and increased ambition of the country's NDCs. In addition, the new targets are supported by sectoral roadmaps developed for this update process through a multisectoral, multilevel and multi-stakeholder process led by the state. The NDC also informs that for the adaptation component, the formulation of measures to reduce vulnerability and risks counted with strengthened basic information and the participation of various stakeholders.</p>	<p>The design of both NDCs was based on broad public consultation processes. The 2020 NDC consultation was led by the Climate Change National Commission and ensured the participation from different sectors within the government, subnational governments and non-state actors. According to Germany's International Climate Initiative, in August 2019 a comprehensive consultation process on the rules of the National Climate Change Framework Act was successfully completed and the law was passed in December 2019.</p>
15	Disclosure of information	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>Although not mentioned in the NDC, according to the Carbon Action Tracker, in 2019, the government focused on developing and approving the "Road Map for NDC implementation" including 153 actions, 62 on mitigation and 91 for adaptation; and holding a participatory consultation process on the regulation of the framework law on climate change.</p>
16	Reporting back on process	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>Both NDCs do not present information related to reporting back on how stakeholders contributions have been incorporated.</p>

17	Participatory Climate governance structures	<p>The NDC mentions that the Ministry of Environment (MINAM), as the national focal point for the UNFCCC, designed a process since 2014 in which three levels of dialogue were included: a) Technical and scientific, with experts for the calculation of emissions, based on technical parameters and the estimation of the costs of mitigation options; b) Technical and political, with representatives of the Ministries linked to the emission sources and mitigation options in order to gather technical opinions in the framework of political and sectoral plans; and c) High political level, for which a Multisectoral Commission (MC) was established at the level of Ministers or Deputy Ministers, responsible to develop the technical report containing the proposed Peruvian iNDC (Supreme Resolution No 129-2015-PCM). Except for consultation, no information is provided on the participation of subnational governments and non-state actors.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that Peru's Framework Law on Climate Change establishes the creation of the High-Level Commission on Climate Change as the body that proposes measures for adaptation and mitigation to climate change and the NDCs, within the framework of the Paris Agreement, as well as proposes the progressive increase in the ambition of our national contributions, considering the proposals and recommendations prepared by subnational governments, indigenous or native peoples, the private sector or any other non-state actor.</p> <p>In addition, the Commission supervises the preparation of GHG emission reduction projections, which contributes to the decision-making process on NDCs, as well as proposes updating the methodologies used.</p>	<p>The Peruvian Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) coordinates the technical and political implementation of the NDC. Both NDCs mention that this process is done through a participatory governance structure formed by the Ministries that includes the participation of stakeholders from academia and the private sector. The updated NDC also informs the inclusion of subnational actors.</p> <p>According to Germany's International Climate Initiative, the "Multisectoral High-Level Commission on Climate Change" was created to update the Adaptation and Mitigation Measures (NDC) and to monitor their implementation. The commission is headed by the Prime Minister's Office and consists of 13 ministries, the National Center for Strategic Planning, the National Assembly of Regional Governments and the Peruvian Association of Municipalities.</p>
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CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	Linkages with SDGs	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	<p>Both NDCs mention sustainable development goals in their adaptation components, but a link between mitigation and adaptation actions and the SDGs is not mentioned. However, it should be noted that, as of 2018, Peru is reconciling the SDGs, the goals of the Paris Agreement and national priorities for accessing the OECD in formulating its Vision for Peru by 2050.</p>
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19	Measurable Nature-based Solutions	The NDC mentions that REDD+, as defined in the Warsaw framework and the related decisions, will be an important tool for the country to achieve its mitigation commitments. Forestry is also mentioned as one of the 5 priority adaptation actions.	Forestry is one of the 5 priority areas for adaptation since 2015.	Both NDCs establish Forestry as one of the 5 adaptation areas. In the 2015 NDC, the following objectives are mentioned: promote comprehensive land management with a landscape approach, oriented to increase forests resilience to climate change, and reduce the vulnerability of local populations. The 2020 NDC informs that indicators, targets and timelines were developed for adaptation objectives but details are not presented.
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TRACKING PROGRESS

20	A transparent national system to track implementation	The NDC mentions that for the NDC implementation process, channels and coordination mechanisms with relevant institutions and actors will be maintained, taking into account the results of the international agreements and consolidating the progress and commitments obtained.	The NDC mentions that Peru's Framework Law on Climate Change establishes the creation of the National Registry of Mitigation Measures (RENAMI). The RENAMI aims to collect, record, monitor and manage information about the level of progress in emission reductions and in the increase in GHG removals from the measures mitigation; as well as registering co-benefits, financing or other relevant information. The RENAMI is a digital platform through which public and private institutions can register their initiatives that contribute to the reduction of emissions GHG. Through this platform, it will be possible to account for the transfer of GHG abatement produced by mitigation actions carried out by those institutions with the objective of involving them in national and international carbon markets, thus contributing to the country's climate action.	The 2015 NDC mentions that a system for NDC monitoring and evaluation measures will be created. The 2020 NDC mentions that an interministerial committee was created to monitor and evaluate its action, including a digital platform, where public and private institutions can register their initiatives that contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions.
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WWF checklist for Peru's 2020 NDC assessment

Mitigation
Adaptation
Finance
Fostering system change
Inclusiveness and Participation
Contribution to Sustainable Development
Tracking progress

Peru's rating grade after assessment:  Some Way to Go

For more information

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